Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1809. [No. 2378.

Sales at Vendue.

every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
particulars of which will be expressed in bills of the day——All kinds of goods ch are on limitation and the prices of ch are established, can at any time be ved and purchased at the lowest limitation prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Cottom and Stewart
Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1809.
containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, ss, or single one.
They will publish, with all possible speed,
A new Novel, by Mrs. Plunkett, (late s Gunning) entitled
The Exile of Erin.
October 6.

Just Published,
For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,
THE LAWYER;
OR,
Man as he ought not to be.
eatly bound in boards, and lettered—price e dollar.

ALMANAC's
r the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or gle one.

Just Received,
A large supply of PLAYING CARDS & RAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopedia,
No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected a few days.
Subscribers are earnestly requested to send their copies, especially those who have ceived but a few numbers: 'tis much easier pay for one or two numbers at a time, than pay for ten or fifteen.
ROBERT GRAY.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber proposes to practice *Physick and Surgery*, for which purpose he has oned a Shop on the north side of King beween Washington and St Asaph streets.—he should at any time not be at this Shop, will be found at his *Father's*, on Princeeet, who will in his absence attend those o may please to call on him.
Archibald B. Dick.
December 8. dtf

NOTICE.
LOST or MISLAID, three Certificates r three Shares in the Capital Stock of the ittle River Turnpike Company—Numbers 10, 311, and 312, issued to me—for the enewal of which application will be made to he President and Directors of said Compay on the 20th day of January, 1809.
Richard Bland Lee.
December 13.

☞ City Tavern and Hotel,
ALEXANDRIA:
AT THE SIGN OF THE GRAPES.

WILLIAM CATON,
From the City of Annapolis, (Maryland)
RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC in general, that he has taken that *justly celebrated INN*, in this city, called The CITY TAVERN and HOTEL, lately in the possession of Mr. *John Gadsby*. He hopes, by assiduity and attention, to give the greatest satisfaction to every person, as no exertions on his part shall be wanted to keep up the high character which this Tavern has, as being one of the *best in the Union*: and assures them that he will always have an assortment of the best liquors and good waiters.
Travellers and others will meet with good accommodations at the above house, on reasonable terms.
Boarders are taken by the day, week, month or year.
☞ The papers from all the sea-ports on the continent are regularly taken and filed at the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and free for the use of strangers.
☞ Suppers can be had from six to twelve o'clock in the evening, at a short notice, from one to twenty.
November 15. ctf

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he manufactures and has for sale, at his manufactory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,
STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for distilling grain or fruit.
A general assortment of TIN WARE.
SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE PIPES made at the shortest notice.
Every kind of PLUMMING WORK either for *Ships* or *Buildings*, done in the best manner.
The BRASS FOUNDERY BUSINESS in all its branches is carried on under the direction of Mr. *WILLIAM FLETCHER*, who has had many years experience, and as a workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brassfounder business is a partnership, application must be made to William Fletcher, who will undertake to make *GRATES* handsomely ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pattern or price, and will execute the work in the very best and neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms.
The highest price given for *Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead* and *Iron*.
George M'Munn.
October 13.

JUST RECEIVED
For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King-Street;
THE POWER OF RELIGION,
On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at the approach of death.
Exemplified in the testimonies and experience of persons, distinguished by their greatness, learning or virtud.

"'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone
"Amidst life's pains, abasements, emptiness,
"The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."
YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY,

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarged and improved by the Author.
Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

"We have had frequent occasion to speak of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular work. We announce this edition, because the alterations and additions are so considerable, that it is rendered almost a new work."
British Critic, July 1801.

"The examples which Mr. Murray has here selected, and the judicious reflections which accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail to make the best impressions, and to produce the best effects, on all who read them with attention. The present edition of this excellent publication, which has been long known and commended, is enlarged by the addition of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly one hundred pages."
Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

"We have received the *tenth* and last edition of this valuable work. The improvements made in it, will appear from the author's *advertisement*. We can only add to this account of the present useful volume, our hope that it will be extensively circulated among our countrymen."
The American Review & Literary Journal, for July, August & September, 1801.

"On reviewing this book, in its improved form, we find the facts unquestionable and highly interesting—the style correct and neat—and the general tendency of the work such as induces us strongly to recommend it, especially to young readers, who love entertainment mingled with instruction."
Evangelical Magazine, Oct. 1801.

"The rapid sale of this small but valuable collection, has anticipated the commendation we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplification of more than seventy remarkable characters, many striking examples are exhibited which, in the quiet hour of reflection, may contribute to arrest the careless and wandering; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and to convince or discountenance those who have been unhappily led to oppose the highest truths." *Gentleman's Magazine, Nov.* 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.
Hymns and Spiritual Songs.
School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-Paper.

Also,

The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclopedia.
October 20.

Bank of Alexandria,
JANUARY 2, 1809.
NOTICE *is hereby given* to the stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of said Bank for the half year ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them on Thursday next the 5th inst.
By order of the President and Directors.
GURDEN CHAPIN, *Cashier*
January 3 3w

EDUCATION.

THE REV. DR. O'BRIEN,
PROPOSES to open an ACADEMY in this place, for the purpose of teaching twenty young gentlemen (should so many offer) the Polite Arts and Sciences: he will instruct them in the various Languages, to wit, Latin, Greek, French, Italian, &c. and in Hebrew if required.
He will also teach Geography with the use of the Globes—the Mathematics—Logic—Rhetoric and Natural Philosophy. Application to be made at Mr. *James Bacon's*, King street.
January 3. d

WASHINGTON TAVERN,
LEESBURG.
THE subscriber has returned to the *Washington Tavern*, LEESBURG, where he is prepared with every thing necessary for the accommodation of those gentlemen and ladies who may honor him with their custom.
Having laid in a good stock of liquors, hay and oats, and having enlarged his stables, and engaged a careful, attentive and honest hostler, he flatters himself that, by his unremitted attention, together with the diligence, care, and activity of his servants, he will be able to render his customers the most perfect satisfaction in his line.
N. B. The house is in much better condition than formerly, for the accommodation of travellers.
James Dawson.
Leesburg, Virginia, Jan. 1—3.

TO LET,
THAT eligible stand for business lately occupied by Mr Charles Bennett, at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets.
R. I. TAYLOR.
Executor of John Watts.
Jan 2.

Notice is hereby given,
THAT the Directors of the *Little River Turnpike Road Company*, will meet at Fairfax Court House, on the third Monday in the present month, to receive proposals for forming and paving the road, from the end of the twenty miles already paved to the Gum Spring Road, a distance of about six miles—the road to be made in a convex form fifty six feet wide, no part of the road to be more than five degrees elevation, with sufficient ditches, and tunnels made of stone in all parts of the road where necessary, speedily to carry off the water. Twenty feet in width of the road, to be paved with stone nine inches in depth, on such parts of the road as pass over firm, solid ground, and not less than twelve inches in depth in such parts as pass over moist or made ground, the stone to be broken so small as to pass through a ring of not more than three inches diameter, and covered with gravel, sand or clay; the road to be completed in the course of the present year, the undertaker to be paid for each quarter of a mile when that distance shall be completed and received by the Directors.
The Directors will at the same time and place receive proposals for keeping the road already made in repair for twelve months.
The proposals to be made in writing specifying the distance and part of the road, proposed to be made or kept in repair, and the sum per mile for which it will be undertaken.
Bond and security will be required of the undertakers for the performance of their contracts.

Chs. Simms,
Phineas Janney,
Chs. F. Mercer, } *Directors.*

Jan. 3. eo6t.

JOHN R. COOKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
INTENDING to practice in the superior and inferior courts of Berkely county, Virginia; tenders his professional services to merchants and others in Alexandria, having claims upon persons resident in that county.
Martinsburgh, Dec. 12 law4t

Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company.
THE Stockholders of the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company are hereby notified that the *fifth and last instalment* of TEN DOLLARS on each share is called for by the President and Directors of the said company, and is required to be paid to Charles Page, treasurer, in Alexandria on or before the 23d day January next, agreeable to an act of congress, entitled, "an act for the establishment of a Turnpike Company in the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia."
By order of the Directors,
G. DENEALE, President.
December 26 13t

Negroes for Sale.
By virtue of a deed of trust, from JAMES D. MOORE, for certain purposes therein set forth, the subscriber will sell for ready money, at his ferry opposite Alexandria, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, if fair; if not, the next fair day—SEVEN VERY VALUABLE NEGROES, viz. One man, about 26 years of age, two lads, two boys, and two girls.
William Marbury.
Blue Plains, Dec. 20—24. dts

Grocery Store.
I WISH to inform my friends, and the public in general, that I keep a GROCERY STORE in Alexandria, on the corner of Duke and St Asaph streets, in the house lately occupied by Dennis Foley—Also, a good stable for horses—and Lodging and Boarding, and good Entertainment for Travellers.
Edward H. Jacobs.
December 31. d6t

Joseph Mandeville,
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,
100 half boxes Rousett's CIGARS, warranted of the veryfirst quality and full contents.
Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappee do Coarse and Fine,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1s and 2d quality.
—HE HAS ALSO,
A General Assortment as usual,
of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.
December 21.

The Charitable Marine Society Lottery,
Recommences drawing on the 9th next month.
TICKETS & SHARES,
FOR SALE AT
R. GRAY'S BOOKSTORE.
THERE has been eight days drawing in this Lottery, and the wheel has gained 8634 dollars, and no higher prize has been drawn than 300 dollars.
TICKETS,
FOR SALE AS ABOVE, IN THE
Black River Lottery, No. 2,
The scheme of which contains

1 Prize of	$	30,000
1	of	20,000
2	of	10,000

Present price of Tickets, $8 $\frac{50}{100}$.
December 29.

JOHN G. LADD,
HAS FOR SALE,
90 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, a Checks and Stripes.
1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
20 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do: French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits:
A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.
April 7. d

LANDED TO DAY,
21 bales nice Upland Cotton,
AND FOR SALE BY
E. GILMAN.
December 20. d8law4t

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette 6 *Dollars per annum.*
Country Gazette, 5 *Dollars.*

CONGRESS.

Senate of the United States.

THURSDAY, *November* 24.

EMBARGO.

DEBATE on Mr. Hillhouse's motion for a repeal.

[CONTINUED.]

(Mr. Giles's Speech concluded.)

Again, sir, what would be the effect of such a connexion upon the rest of the U. S. In that case, the discriminating duties now in favor of the New England states would be turned against them, and would probably be given to the middle states, and thus New England would be effectually excluded from carrying the bulky and heavy productions of the southern states. Discrimination might even be made in favor of British ships. It is a matter of no consequence to the agriculturalist, whether his produce is carried to market in a New England or an Old England ship. The only interest he has in the transaction is the price of his produce; and that could always be driven to its highest point by the competition of British tonnage and British capital alone, without taking into the estimate the tonnage and capital of the middle states. The people of the southern states are perfectly sensible of the local advantages their eastern brethren enjoy from the operation of the general government. But they envy them not—they rejoice in their prosperity; and the southern people are pleased with the recollection that they contribute to this prosperity; they find in return their compensation in the general safety and protection: I do not mean safety and protection against any internal movements; upon that point I would agree with our eastern brethren upon a reciprocal absolution from all obligation; I mean safety & protection against foreign aggression. Under this plain and obvious view of this part of the subject, Mr. President, I should be disposed to think that our eastern brethren would be the last to desire to absolve themselves from the sacred obligations of the constitution.

In the southern states we feel no resentments nor jealousies against our eastern friends. There are no inducements with us to foster and encourage such unpleasant and and mischievous feelings. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Lloyd) has ventured to interpose an opinion between G. Britain and France, respecting the character of the quarrel between them. He has ventured to say, sir, that France is fighting for lawless domination; whilst G. Britain is fighting for her national existence. Sir, in my opinion, it must be inauspicious to the interests of the people of the U. S. to avow their rulers not only feel, but express sympathies in favor of one of the belligerent powers; and surely, sir, the gentleman must feel no small sympathy for one of the belligerents if he believes the character of the quarrel to be such as he has described it.

In my judgment, sir, the U. S. have nothing to do with the character of the quarrel of the belligerents; but I differ entirely with the gentleman on this point. I believe the character of the quarrel is precisely the same on both sides—they are both fighting for lawless domination—and I believe that G. Britain has full as much chance of conquering France, as France has of conquering G. Britain. The only difference between them consists in the difference in the objects of their lawless domination.—— France claims dominion on the land, G. Britain on the water; they are both equally hostile to us.

The difference to us consists only in the different degrees of force they can bring to bear upon us—in this respect Great Britain does us most injury. We are, thank God, remote from the influence of French power; but the power of Great Britain extends to our shores. France, when she can, seizes and burns our vessels—G. Britain having more power on the ocean, seizes and confiscates them. The only limit of their hostility is the limit of their power. Both are equally the objects of our just resistance and punishment if we possessed the power.

I rejoice that I have heard no apologist for France on this floor, nor any where else. I feel, sir, a condescension in introducing, for the purpose of denying, the idle and ridiculous tale of French influence, which has so disrespectfully and disgracefully to our country, been circulated by newspapers.—Sir, this idle and ridiculous tale of French influence, I have strong reasons to believe, was originally suggested by British influence. The tale was probably invented by the British cabinet about the same time of the invention of the tale respecting the secret article in the treaty of Tilsit, that the Danes had agreed to give up their fleet to the French emperor to facilitate his invasion of G. Britain. This tale lord Hutchinson has since pronounced, in the British parliament, to be a falsehood. About the same period this same energetic British cabinet probably determined upon the destruction of American commerce, although the orders for that purpose were not actually issued for several months afterwards. Some tale was thought necessary for the justification of the act, and the suggestion of French influence operating upon our councils was probably the one suggested.

I have heard it said, and believe it to be true, that the governor of Nova Scotia made the suggestion, in a letter addressed to certain British partisans in Boston. It is hardly to be presumed, that he would have taken upon himself, the responsibility of such a suggestion without the authority of the cabinet. I am inclined to think that this fact could be proved in a court of justice. Perhaps there may be gentlemen here from Boston, who could give us more particular information upon this subject. I feel, sir, a condescension in touching upon this subject. I wish to see all extraneous influence utterly banished from the country, and the only operating influence—American influence.

I have now, sir, gone through this unpleasant, and, I fear, unprofitable discussion, respecting the character of measures heretofore adopted by the government; the only hope I have from it is, that it may put us into a better temper for deliberating on the measures now proper to be adopted.—Let me then, Mr. President, call the attention of the senate, to the actual situation of the U. S. at this time.

The U. S. are now left alone to protect neutral principles against the belligerent encroachments of a warring world. In all former wars, the belligerent encroachments have been proportioned to the influence of the powers at war, compared to the influence of those remaining at peace; but I believe history presents no example of the warring powers at any former time putting at defiance all neutral rights, all public law. It remained for the present times to witness this unexampled aggression; and it remained for the U. S. alone to bear the shock.—This state of things imposes on them a great, a sacred obligation. The obligation of protecting neutral principles—principles which lessen the inducements to war, and mitigate its rigor—principles highly interesting to mankind; not only to the present, but to future generations, and in a peculiar manner, to the people of the U. S. This arises from their remote situation from the great contending nations of Europe. Hitherto, sir, the talents displayed in defending and the magnanimity in protecting these principles, have obtained for the U. S. the respect and sympathy of an astonished world—and shall we, sir, at the moment of an extraordinary pressure, basely abandon them without striking a blow! Forbid it interest! Forbid it honor! Forbid it American gallantry! But, sir, some gentlemen seem not sufficiently impressed with the hostile character of the belligerent aggressions. With respect to those of France, there is but one opinion. They amount to hostility itself—But, sir, to my astonishment, the acts of G. Britain seem not to have made the same strong impression on the minds of some gentlemen. Let me then enquire, sir, into the real character of acts, which can by some gentlemen be palliated or excused? They are acts amounting to colonization & taxation: to the exercise of the national sovereignty of the U. S. G. Britain has even gone so far, as to exercise an act of sovereignty over the people of the U. S. which they would not entrust to congress; but retained to themselves in their highest sovereign capacity.

The British orders of council, now sanctioned by an act of parliament, direct all vessels, laden with the produce of the U. S. destined to any of the ports of the enemies of G. Britain, to call at a British port, there to pay an enormous transit duty, and accept a license for the further prosecution of the voyage; and upon refusal, they are forced to do so by British armed ships.—This is literally and precisely the introduction of the old, and long established colonial principle of coercing all the commerce of the colony to the ports of the mother country, there to pay a transit duty for their protection by the mother country. In the colonial state, the mandate of the mother country was sufficient to effect this object. Now the same object is effected by an armed force. This is the only real difference in the two cases. But, sir, this is not all; Great Britain has attempted by an act of Parliament, to exercise an act of sovereignty over the United States, solemnly given by the people to their Congress. Amongst the powers given to Congress, I find these words. "Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations," &c. Now, sir, permit me to read an extract from an act of Parliament, and see whether it does not impose a tax upon American productions, but also exercise this act of national sovereignty delegated by the people to Congress.

"And whereas it is expedient and necessary in order effectually to accomplish the object of such orders, that duties of customs should be granted upon certain goods exported from G. Britain; we, your majesty's most dutiful and most loyal subjects, the Commons of the United Kingdom, in Parliament assembled, do most humbly beseech your majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this act, there shall be raised, levied, collected and paid unto his majesty, his heirs and successors, upon all goods, wares and merchandise, enumerated or described in the tables (A. (B.) and (C.) annexed to this act, exported from G. Britain, the several duties and customs, as the same are respectively described and set forth in figures in said tables."

In those tables marked A. B. C, are to be found productions of the United States. It has been said that Great-Britain may lay an export duty upon any goods within her ports. That is readily admitted—it being a mere municipal regulation. But Great-Britain has no right to compel our ships to carry our productions into her ports, for the purpose of imposing duties thereon, and this is the act regulating our commerce, of which I complain.

Again, sir, Great-Britain has attempted by this act of parliament to lay an export duty upon the productions of the U. States, a power not even entrusted to the discretion of Congress. I find in the constitution these words: "no tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state." Here then is an express provision to Congress against laying a duty on any articles exported from any state; yet Great-Britain has attempted by an act of parliament, to lay an export duty on cotton exported from one of the United States. An authority which can only be exercised by the people in their highest sovereign capacity. It is true, sir, that Mr. Canning offered to commute this duty into an intire prohibition of the article, as an export from Great Britain. This, sir, was only adding insult to injury, and shewed that Mr. Canning possessed very little knowledge of the human character, if he expected to sooth the feelings by insulting the understanding.

I regret that so much respect was shewn to this proposition, as to forward it to our government. It would have been more agreeable to me if the American minister had thrown the proposition back upon Mr. Canning.

It is true, Mr. President, that the export duty is to be collected in London, and not in Charleston. But, sir, it is not the better in principle on that account; and it is worse in practice. A vessel sailing from Charleston is to be forced into London, for the purpose of paying this tribute—better would it be to collect it in Charleston; because the circuity of the voyage would be saved, and many other vexations and expences avoided which are now incurred by being forced into London, to make the payment; and if this measure were to be submitted to, I should not be at all surprised to see his most gracious majesty in the spirit of mitigated retaliation, send out his collectors to the ports of the U. S. for the accommodation of our merchants. In that case, I presume, we should all admit it to be a duty imposed upon an article exported from a particular state. Are we, sir, not only basely to surrender to Great Britain our rights, entrusted to us by the people, but treacherously to them to surrender rights reserved to themselves in their highest sovereign capacity? And in a case like, this, can it be necessary to resort to argument, to rouse the indignant feelings of the American people?

Mr. President, the eyes of the world are now turned upon us; if we submit to these indignities and aggressions, Great Britain herself would despise us; she would consider us as an outcast amongst nations; she would not own us for her offspring; France would despise us; and what is infinitely worse, we should be compelled to despise ourselves!!! If we resist, we shall command the respect of our enemies, the sympathies of the world, and the noble approbation of our own consciences.

Mr. President, our fate is in our own hands; let us have union, and we have nothing to fear. So highly do I prize union at this awful moment, that I would prefer any one measure of resistance with union to any other measure of resistance without it. Let us then, sir, banish all personal pique and provision: let us present to our enemies, feelings; let us present to our enemies, a formidable front of an indissoluble band of brothers; nothing else is necessary to ensure success. Mr. President, unequal as the contest may seem; favored as we are by our situation, and under the blessings of a beneficent Providence, who has never lost sight of these U. S. in times of difficulty and trial, I have the most perfect confidence that if we prove true to ourselves, we shall triumph over our enemies. Deeply impressed with these considerations, I am prepared to give to the resolution a flat and decided negative.

NOTE.

It was intended, in the course of the foregoing observations, to shew, that, the British board of trade had, at length, undertaken to regulate our commerce with foreign nations, even when it did not pass through British ports. The paper intended to be offered as evidence of this fact, was mislaid. It is now subjoined for that purpose.

"The lords of the committee of council for trade and foreign plantations, having authorised us to make public the following answers to certain questions proposed by us to their lordships, we publish them for the information of all whom they may concern.

THOS. BARING.
A. GLENNIE.
THOS. MULLETT.

LONDON, 15*th August*, 1808.

Question 1. His majesty's order in council of the 4th July, 1808, having ordered that all hostilities against Spain on the part of his majesty shall immediately cease, and that the blockade of all the ports of Spain, except such as may be still in possession, or under the control of France, shall be forthwith raised—

Can an American vessel proceed from a port of the United States of America, with a cargo, the produce of the United States or colonial produce, direct to any port of Spain or Portugal, not being in the possession of the enemies of Great Britain, and return back to a port in the United States direct, with cargo the growth or produce of Spain or Portugal, without being liable to capture and condemnation, under the orders of the 11th and 25th of November 1807, and the several acts of Parliament passed to carry them into effect.

Answer. American vessels may proceed from a port in the United States of America, with a cargo, the produce of the United States or colonial produce, *provided such produce be not the produce of the enemy's colonies*, direct to any port of Spain or Portugal; such port not being in the possession or under the control of the enemies of Great Britain, and return back to a port in the United States direct, with a cargo the growth or produce of Spain or Portugal.

Question 2. Can an American vessel, having entered a port in Spain, previous to the commencement of hostilities by the patriots against the enemy, proceed from such port with a cargo, the growth and produce of Spain, direct to a port in the U. States without being liable to a seizure and condemnation as above?

Answer. An American vessel having entered a port in Spain, previous to the commencement of hostilities by the patriots against the enemy, may proceed from such port with a cargo the growth and produce of Spain, direct to a port in the United States without being liable to seizure and condemnation as above, *unless the vessel entered in breach of the orders in council.*"

(Debate to be continued.)

From the Federal Gazette.

SPANISH PATRIOTS.

On the 15th of September last, I submitted to the public, through the medium of this Gazette, a number of Queries to assist in calculating the probable defeat of the French invaders—

For, although the retreat of their armies in Germany, established the military fame of Moreau—

And the defeat of Bonaparte in Syria, that of Sir Sidney Smith—

Although they were entirely routed by the Republicans of Switzerland in 1798—

And unable to relieve the Danes in 1808, there were many of my countrymen who still remained to be convinced of the fall

of modern French prowess, and the ...s of the French in Spain was antici... , even by many who most heartily ... the reverse.

That there are some such wishes feigned, cannot be doubted, since there are not a few who have the weakness to suspend their personal prosperity on the adversity of the enemies of France, and "where the carcas is, there will the Eagles be gathered together;" but, happily, the Spaniards have a better dependance than our best wishes, and, without a friend or ally, found the means of planting the standard of their independence in every corner of the kingdom. I confess that the rapidity with which the brave asserters of their country's rights have driven their terrified invaders, has exceeded my own expectations, for who could believe, until it actually happened, that a pretender to the crown of Spain and the two Americas, even after the loss of Dupont, unknown here at the time I wrote, would have yielded his capital, and two hundred miles of territory, without striking a blow, *merely to enjoy a more northerly and salubrious air.* Nothing, surely, was more calculated to astonish us, than this dastardly retreat, unless it was the unbounded impudence in attempting to impose on the world so childish a motive, or the transcendant impiety of an emperor, *thanking his God*, that his enemies had been joined by a nation who once triumphed in his capital, and even at this moment bid defiance to his subjects and their allies on their own coasts.

No, although the history of Castilian valor, with the advantages of a good cause, are as familiar to me as the disadvantages of a bad one with the treachery of modern mercenaries, I did not foresee a triumph so sudden; I knew the instant they got rid of a temporising base born Prince of Peace, imperial bayonets would lose their enchantment, as they did 100 years before, when the Dutch dethroned the too confident pensionary De Wit, who shared a fate which Godoy had better merited. But, having gone so far, in so short a time, I may not be singular now, if I was then, in placing an almost implicit faith in the ultimate success of the patriotic armies.

The French were then (in June) in possession of at least three-fourths of the territories of Spain and Portugal in Europe, and it was in some measure doubtful, if all parts of the Peninsula were equally well inclined, *should they acquire the means of* uniting together.

At present, we know the whole population of the two kingdoms to be united in the cause as one soul, that 20,000 men fell into their hands at Baylen, that Portugal has been evacuated by as many more, who have had such a lesson taught them, as renders them unfit confidants for the new levies, notwithstanding all that has been said to the prejudice of the allies, and that the remainder of the pretended invincibles are pent up in the mountains and highlands of Biscay and Navarre, two provinces always overrun the first campaign, in which the French are the assailants, or obliged, like any of their predecessors invading Spain that quarter, to contend for the banks of a river washing the south side of the Pyrenees, and whose very name of Ebro, implies a limit or barrier.

Nor are there solid foundations to look for more success to the French arms hereafter.

The two provinces in the possession of the invaders, though valuable, are incapable of furnishing supplies for any extraordinary number of men. Nor is the disposition of the people such as would authorise a French commander to count on them, if the state of the soil and industry of the country produced provisions. Being near neighbors of the French, and having suffered immensely by an irruption of the Sans Culotte army since the revolution, they know its vices, and equally detest its late admirers or authors, and its offspring, whilst their own favorable constitution, and the necessary moderation of the Spanish princes towards them, are eminently calculated to attach them to Spain and its cause.

This circumstance too, and the vicinity of the sea, which would always tempt the fleets hovering near the passages to land and intercept convoys of supplies, or smaller numbers of troops, will compel the invaded to maintain large garrisons at many exposed points.

Bayonne, the frontier town of France, at this day, and about 40 miles from St. Sebastians and Pampelana, is a poor place at all times; during the present war it has hitherto existed by the lawful and unlawful trade with Spain, and it may exist a little longer by the plunder of the adjoining provinces of that monarchy. It exported hams, which were recommended, but its greatest opulency is derived from its citadel, its prison, and the dreadful weapon which bears its name.

It is separated from Bordeaux and the Garonne by the lower part of Gascony, called the Landes, of about 100 miles extent, where nothing is seen but pine trees, and nothing produced but turpentine. The best dish the traveller gets in this country is geese hams, and though very palatable to a way-worn man, it can scarcely be imagined that Bonaparte and his *Etat Major* would encounter the journey without the commissary in their suit; but it would be genuine gasconade to think of army provisions where the whole distance would not supply the staff. We know that Bourdeaux, and other ports in the south, were always the best markets for our flour, and it is doubtful if any was ever exported from those places which was not originally imported in grain from Poland and elsewhere.

In former wars the Loire would supply an army invading Spain, or the provisions might go round the coast from Normandy to Picardy; but overpowered at sea, and watched as the French are, Poiton & Saintonge, distant from Bordeaux 50 to 100 miles, and Languedoc, distant from Catalonia 200 miles, are the nearest provinces from which an army in or beyond the Pyrennees, can get supplies; if indeed enough there could be found to spare for 200,000 men, which is with me problematical. It is certain that in ordinary times, water transportation is as much resorted to by the French as by any other people, and that, where permitted, and they had a marine, a great portion of it was employed in expeditions of this sort, coastways.

It is no doubt expected that the army will cross the Ebro, & probably will spread itself for sometime. The invaders of 1794, and many other armies did so, whilst their supplies were secured by a marine. Necessity will oblige this to attempt it, and possibly it may pass Madrid, and reach the mountain of Sierra Morena, or the confines of Andalusia again. Joseph may be crowned a second time by his own troops, as Charles was in the capital of Spain, but their progress will have added just so much more in proportion, to the difficulty and uncertainty of obtaining supplies; for it cannot be supposed, that the patriotic soldiers of Spain and Portugal will, like the *disinterested philosophic* generals of Italy and Germany, give up provinces and fortresses, well stored, to feed a cruel and relentless enemy.

The army in Biscay and Navarre, and that going there this winter, may be estimated at the number of 250,000, if 50,000 go to the relief of Barcelona, by the way of Perpignan, or any other, it matters not, for the present enquiry, they all must be provided for a distance of from 150 to 250 miles. Not one mile of the way will the invading army have the advantage of water carriage; so that, independent of the garrisons before alluded to, and which must reduce the active force from 50 to 100,000 men, they will require a number equal to the remaining army of 100,000 to 150,000 men, perhaps, in transporting the provsions, ammunition, baggage, forage and camp equipage by the help of cattle, or these articles must, as well as the arms be loaded on the backs of the men. And, independently of the great fatigues to which the troops in either case must be subjected, they must occasionally suffer from the bad quality and irregularity of supplies drawn from such a distance by land, and there in the north frequently perish from the want of fuel, before they reach the southern extremity of the passage at this inclement season; for, tho' the climate of Spain is not subject to such extremes of heat & cold as that of this continent, the winter cold is very severe in the mountains which divide the two countries. The natural superiority of France in wealth and numbers, enables it, in ordinary wars, to carry its armies beyond the natural boundaries; but a certain distance beyond that, produces obstacles which, other things being equal, gives Spain the superiority. Thus was the emperor Charles the 5th foiled when he invaded France, and had reached the interior provinces of that country: history presents many like abortions of power, and none perhaps more in point than the attempt of the British to reduce these states when colonies, to unconditional submission, by a display of their armies where they could not secure a communication with her navy, in which her superiority really consisted.

Admitting, then, that the finances of France and her allies, are fully adequate to such expenditures as this invasion requires, the contrary of which I may attempt to show on another occasion, I think it is proved that the transportation is physically impracticable, and that it is morally certain that the invaders must return and retreat, or submit and be taken—when the ostentatious speech of Louis the 14th to his grandson, Philip the 5th, *there are no more Pyrenees*, may be safely reversed by his disciple, Napoleon, to his Brother Joseph, *there are more Pyrenees than ever.*

THE OLD BALTIMOREAN.

NEW YORK, *December* 31.

From Havanna.

By the Brutus, the editors of the New York Gazette have received New Orleans papers to the 2d Dec. The Gazettee of the 23d Nov. announces the arrival of Mr. Morales from Havanna. He informs says the Gazette, "the supreme junta established in Mexico, had agreed to acknowledge the authority of the junta of Seville, to supply the wants of the other colonies, and to remit all the funds of the crown to Europe, for the support of the war against France. It had likewise proposed to supply Cuba with flour, on the condition of shutting the ports of that island against the Americans, whose government was suspected of an undue attachment and partiality for France, which was manifested by its continuance of the embargo at a moment when the withholding supplies was tantamount to a declaration of war. Sixteen vessels were loading with flour for Havanna at the date of the last advices from Vera Cruz."

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7.

Mr. Giles's bill for enforcing the Embargo, passed the House of Representatives yesterday morning about six o'clock. Yeas 71.—Nays 32.—The house was in session the whole night.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Massachusetts to his friend in this town.

After a comparative view of the violations of the embargo laws in different parts of the United States he says—"And the few instances that have occurred in this state, including the province of Maine, are too trifling to have attached to our name the epithet of "Rebellious Rascals," which, we understand, is quite current in your ministerial circles. If our fetters are not rivetted before another year expires, New-England will once more have the honor of saving the nation from the fetters which only want rivetting—Another year, and we will be united in the North—We have a rod in pickle that will make the South tremble.—God forbid that our present confederation should be dissolved—but rather than the rights of the North should be sacrificed to gratify the oligarchy of Virginia, the great body of the people of New-England will sooner risk their peace and quiet, and trust in the God of Battles for a restitution of their dearest rights and privileges, than bend the knee to the Slave-holders of the South."

The Senate have passed the bill for the continuance of the Mediterranean fund; have receded from their amendment to the bill for the employment of twelve additional revenue cutters, which bill is consequently passed;—and have proposed amendments to the bill of the house authorising the employment of an additional number of seamen, so as to reinstate the provisions of their own bill for the entire equipment of all the public armed ships.

On Wednesday Mr. *Lloyd* offered the following resolution:

That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate all the official as well as informal correspondence between Mr. Rose, the late British minister to the United States and the Secretary of State or any other officer of this government, which has not already been communicated to Congress.

The British November packet was reported below at New-York yesterday at noon. She will no doubt bring London dates 6 or 8 days later than our present advices.

[*Phil. paper 3d Jan.*

Legislature of Virginia.

On Wednesday las the General Assembly proceeded to the appointment of a Treasurer of this Commonwealth, and three members of the Council of state. The house of Delegates were feasted, as usual, with the ambrosia of nominations—"the essence and the quintessence of panegyric."

FOR MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

Mr. Mallory was nominated by Mr. Yerby.

Mr. Peyton Randolph was nominated by Mr. J. Cabell, in which he was supported by Messrs. W. Brockenbrough, Payne and Murdaugh.

Mr. C. Digges was nomined by Mr. Prunty, supported by Mr. Sheffey.

Mr. S. Jones was nominated by Mr. Banks, supported by Mr. Murdaugh.

Dr. Wardlaw, by Mr. Kinney.

Mr. F. Walker by Mr. Baker.

Mr. M. Barbour by Mr. Sheffey.

Dr. Hare was nominated by Mr. Watts, but not to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Aylett.

Mr. John Caruthers of Lexington by Mr Preston, in the same manner.

Gen. James Wood by Mr. Prunty.

Mr. W. Pope of Powhatan by Mr. Wirt.

Dr. James Jones of Nottoway, by Mr. J. Robertson, supported by Mr. Strother.

FOR TREASURER.

Mr. Murdaugh nominated Judge Parker (of Westmoreland,) in which he was supported by Messrs. J. Baker, Yerby, J. Allen and Strother.

Mr. Barbour nominated Mr. Rt. Moore, (of Orange.)

Mr. Sheffey nominated gen. John Preston (who had been appointed by the executive) in which he was supported by Messrs. J. Smith, Tompson, J. Cabell, and Semple.

Mr. Otie nominated Mr. R. Robertson, and was seconded by Mr. Storrs.

Mr. Wooding nominated Mr. Edmund Pendleton, jr. and was seconded by Mr. Prunty.

Mr. Wirt nominated Mr. D. Triplett.

The election for Treasurer was first made.

The ballots stood thus:

	1st Ballot.	*2d Ballot.*
Gen. Preston,	90	113
Judge Parker,	60	83
Mr. Robertson,	23	4
Mr. Pendleton,	19	2
Mr. Moore,	9	1
Mr. Triplett,	1	0
	202	203

Gen. Preston was of course elected Treasurer.

In the votes for a member of the council to supply the place of Mr. Aylett, the ballots were as follow:

Peyton Randolph,	44	65	83	98	104
J. K. Mallory,	39	42	53	47	*3
James Jones,	31	40	52	51	94
William Pope,	25	21	3†		
William Wardlaw,	17	14	2		
James Wood,	11	6	1	*	
Coles Digges,	9	4		*	
Mordecai Barbour,	8	3	*		
Skelton Jones,	5		*		
Francis Walker,	3	*			

Mr. Randolph was of course duly elected a member of the council of state.

It being very late, the house postponed the election of two other councillors till this day—and then adjourned till 10 o'clock this day.

* Dropt by a rule of the house.
† Withdrawn at his request.

A motion was made that the house should come to the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senators of this state in the Congress of the U. States be instructed, and the representatives from this state be requested, to obtain the passage of a law, extending relief (during the present embarrassment of our commercial affairs) to those against whom judgments have been or shall be obtained in the federal court.

On motion, *Ordered*, That the said resolution be laid upon the table.

Now is the time.—For one month only.

PROFILE LIKENESSES

Accurately DRAWN and PAINTED in a superior style for only *One Dollar* each, by THOMAS C. BELL, jun. at his house in Prince street, opposite Mrs. Resler's.

January 7 sm&w

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a Check for *five hundred dollars*, dated about the 30th of December last, was fraudulently obtained from me by a *set of swindlers* in the city of Washington, which for some time past has infested the said city. I give this public notice, that the said Check has been stopped payment in the Bank of Potomac, on which it was drawn, in the hand writing of *A. Linde*, late of Alexandria.

Baldwin Dade.

January 7. 3t

Just Published,

BY COTTOM AND STEWART,

And for sale at their Store,

(Price One Dollar)

The Exile of Erin.

A NOVEL.

By Mrs. *Plunkett*—late Miss Gunning.

January 6.

LANDED TO-DAY,

21 bales nice Upland Cotton,

AND FOR SALE BY

E. GILMAN.

December 20. d3tlaw4t

Valuable Family Medicines.

The following well known genuine Medicines, from Hannah Lee's patent Medicine store, New York, are constantly kept for sale by

James Kennedy, sen.

BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,

And no where else in Alexandria.

Prevention better than Cure.

FOR the prevention and cure of *Bilious* and *Malignant Fevers*, is recommended HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, prepared (only) at *Lee's patent Medicine store*, No. 56 Maiden lane.

This medicine has, for nine years past, been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the southern states, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favor of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion could do.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our billious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the early stages of these diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate, and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and a severe head ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders etcendant on long voyages, and should be protured, and carefully preserved by every seaman.

From one to three or four of the pills are a dose which may be repeated as circumstances require.

In sickly times or places, a dose should be taken every fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, it may be taken once a week.

Certificate of Mr. Wm. Devenney.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Antibilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, headache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my headache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, &c. WM. DEVENNEY,

No. 145, Cherry street, New York.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Recommended as an invaluable Medicine, for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication or any destructive intemperance. the unskilful or destsuctive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life, bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions and lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions. seminal weakness, obstinate gleets, fluor albos, or whites, impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Which there is reason to believe, have, within eight years past cured upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Sore Throa and approaching Consumptions.

HAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE

GERMAN CORN PLAISTER,

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch without giving pain.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

ITCH OINTMENT,

Warranted to cure by once using, and to be free from *Mercury* or any *pernicious or offensive ingredient*, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.

Hannah Lee, Patent Medicine Store,

New York, Sept. 10, 1808.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common place remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasans effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and ther warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton: John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

TO LET,

The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately occupied by *John Watts*, deceased.

FOR SALE.

1 Share Pennsylvania Copper Mine Stock.

R. I. Taylor *Ex'or*

September 24. co

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } *Muscovado Sugars.*
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted LB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
5 casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas, in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia. Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c. &c.

October 18. d

PROPOSALS

OF PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A NEW WORK,

ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE

FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT

OR A

NEW AND COMPLETE

DICTIONARY

OF

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

IN TWO PARTS:

1. *French & English*—2. *English & French*

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles. &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Carneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

BY N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo. volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

SALT AFLOAT.

2000 bushels Isle May SALT,

FOR SALE, BY

Lawrason and Fowle.

ALSO,

Landing from Schooner Elizabeth, Captain Newcomb, from Boston,

50 hogsheads Muscovado Sugars,
30 boxes fresh Chocolate.
1 case Straw Bonnets
1 do. American Check, Diaper & Ticken

IN STORE,

A few pipes Holland Gin,
30 casks Malaga Wine,

Coffee, Chocolate, Mould and Dipt Candles, Brown Soap, Boston Bay Mackarel, Shad, No. 1 Beef, 3000 sides Sole Leather, 100 pieces Ravens Duck, 5 trunks Men and Womens' Shoes of different qualities.

December 27. 3tawSw

FOR SALE,

NEGRO HARRY;

Tall, and young, about 22 years old—He is sold for being impertinent—He can take care of horses, drive a dray, plow or waite.

B. DULANY.

Dec 24. dtf

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

INSURANCE-OFFICE, 19th Dec. 1808

THE Stockholders in this institution are hereby notified, that an election of fifteen directors, will be held at the court house in Alexandria on Saturday the fourteenth day of January next, ensuing.

By order,

J. B. Nicholls, *Secry.*

2awt15thJan.

☞ Mr. Green of Fredericksburg and Mr. Davis of Richmond, will insert the above advertisement in their respective papers once a week till the 14th January.

ORPHANS' COURT,

Alexandria County, Nov. Term, 1808.

ORDERED,

THAT the executors of *James Russel*, deceased, insert the following advertisement in the Alexandria Gazette, three times a week for eight weeks.

ALEX. MOORE. *Registr.*

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Alexandria City in the district of Columbia, letters testamentary on the estate of *James Russel*, late of the County aforesaid, Merchant, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 4th day of May next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment

Given under our hands this 4th day of November 1808.

James H. Hoge.
Trueman Brashears.

Executors of James Russel.

November 4 cot

FOR SALE,

40 Shares of Potomac Bridge Stock.
10 do. Alexandria and Washington Road ditto.
3 do. Little River Turnpike Road do.
24 do Marine Insurance do.

Belonging to the estate of *John Watts*.

R. I. Taylor, *Ex'r.*

October 4. cot

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria

THAT an election will be held at the court house in this town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of chusing nine Directors for the ensuing year agreably to charter.

By order of the President and Directors

Gurden Chapin, *Cashier.*

December 19

Mr. Green, Printer, Fredericksburg, Mr. Heiskell, Printer, Winchester; and Mr. Davis, Printer, Richmond, are requested to insert the above advertisement until the election.

Thirty Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Wednesday last, a bright Mula to show who called himself GEORGE DYER; he is about twenty eight years of age, five feet 10 inches high, well made; he had on when he went away a suit of country cloth, very much worn, but he may probably change his clothes. He was brought up on a farm but pretends to several other trades, shoe-making and the carpenter's trades. Plays on the violin. Masters of vessels and all others are cautioned against imploying and harboring said fellow at their peril. Whoever takes up said fellow and secures him in any jail so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all charges paid, if brought home.

John Rowe.

Pomonky, Charles County, Md. Dec. 24. 3awtf

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.